The Cimes Callin Dispatch

DAILY-WEEKLY-SUNDAY.

THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE				
Buelpese Office		16 E.	Main	Street.
Washington Bures	tr	01 141	h Bt.	N. W.
Manchester Bureau		1102	Hull	Street.
Petersburg Bureau	-No. 40	N.	Sycam	ore St.
Lynchburg Bureau	*********	2	b Hig	hin Bt.
t# (U.S.)				
BT MAIL	One	BIX	Three	one

POSTAGE PAID. Vear. Mos. Mes. Daily, with Sunday. 45.00 \$2.00 \$1.00 Bunday edition only 2.00 1.00 50 Mes. Weekly (Wednesday). 1.00 .50 .50 .50 By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service Richmond (and suburbs), Manchester and Petersburg -- One Week. One Year.
Daily, with Sunday -- 14 cents 4.50
Bully, without Sunday -- 10 cents 4.50
Bunday only -- 6 cents 4.50
(Yearly subscriptions payable in advance)

Entered, January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va. as second-class matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

HOW TO CALL TIMES-DISPATCH, HOW TO CALL TIMES-DISPATCH.
Fersons wishing to communicate with The
Times-Dispatch by telephone will ask central
or "6041," and on being answered from the
office switchboard, will indicate the department or person with whom they wish to speak.
When calling between 6 A. M. and 9 A. M.
call to central office direct for 6041, composing
room; 601, bysiness office; 4045, for mailing
and press rooms.

MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1907.

Opinions after, manners change, creeds rise and fall, but the moral law is written on the tablets of eternity.—

In Aid of Navigation. A matter of considerable interest to

ing definite shape, to cut a ship canal through the base of Cape Cod Peninsula. The iden of doing this is over 200 years old. It has been discussed again and again, only to be dropped and braught up again at a later time. Of recent years apposition of a more or less steady sort has developed from the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rallway, which, for its own good and sufficient reasons, did not want to see any such canal. Its opposition seemed-just why is not altogether clear-to be decisive; but now the press announces that it has been withdrawn, and the project seems in a fair way to be realized. August Belmont is financing it, and William Barclay Parsons is to be the engineer.

Cape Cod is known to mariners as one of the most dangerous spots on the At lantic coast, Hatteras alone is reputed to surpass it in point of risk. The figures show that "twenty-three per cent. of the losses along that coast between Norfolk in Virginia, and Maine, occur off Cape Cod." In all, this dangerous promontor; is responsible for 150 wrecks in twenty years. The proposed canal will eliminate all this by taking the cape off the course of nave ation. Not only this; it will also shorten the distance between Boston, New York and points South by seventy miles, It thus adds largely both to the speed and safety of Atlantic scaboard shipping, and should have a favorable effect on transportation rates ..

The canal is to be eight miles long, will cost \$10,000,000, and can be built in three years. Its completion will in itself be a noteworthy event. Moreover, it should give a decided stimulus to other similar plans now in a somewhat dormant condition, notably the Chesapeake and Dela-The dream of a chain of sea canals fringing the whole Atlantic coast, and shortening the courses of navigation by hundreds of miles, may, within the lifetime of the present generation, be come the realest sort of reality.

The Longevity of Athletes.

Now and then some atrabillous one comes forward with the warning that college men who do much in the way of athletics are running grave risks. The strain upon their physical powers, says this legend, is such that the system is weakened and becomes an easier prey to diseases dire and fell. Dispreof of this has been advanced several times in the investigate the systems of assessment and past. Now William G. Anderson does it taxation in vogue in the various States again. Reviewing athletics at Yale for the past fifty years, he finds that of 807 baseball, rowing and track squads in those years, only 58 are now dead. This is a death-rate of about seven per cent. Among the whole body of Yale men during the same time, the mortality percentage has been virtually twice as high. In other half as liable to death as the non-athletes. have shown the highest average of long evity, the track men come next, the oarsmen third and the football players last

In these computations, the relations of cause and effect are obviously not fixed; no one knows whether these men have at college, or were athletes because they figures show that the theory that a participation in college athletics hastens the path to the grave does not hold any

Passing of the Hand Trade.

Old hand trades are rapidly disappearing, says a Washington correspondent. The Bureau of Labor recently made an investigation into the conditions of entrance to the principal trades. The investigators found that hundreds of thousands of new occupations have grown up in th place of a few well-defined trades, and many of them consist in a single, simple operation. In the field of labor, as elsewhere, specialization has become the general practice. The workingmen of the policy of direct opposition to the intropresent disintegration of trades makes it strictly to enforce apprenticeship regula tions or effectively control in other ways the conditions of entrance to a trad-Regulation of the use of machinery and the new processes introduced and the organization under their control of the machine operators and the lower workers is the line along which the labor-

standard of skill in their respective crafts. In one sense, the world is the gainer by the machine. All labor-saving machinery money when we go out to make our purchases. But if the machine destroys handicraft it does harm in one direction while doing good in another. Manual training is a great factor in education

Ours is a machine age, and the tendency of it is to destroy individual development. We old fories view the evolution not without misgiving.

Schoolgirls and "The Best" in Fiction.

Some English people who haven't very much to do are discussing the absorbing question: "What do girls read?" This leads the Washington Herald to remark that "the schoolgirl of good breeding furnishes a sure test of liferature," inasfurnishes a sure test of liferature," inasmuch as what she likes "is certain to be the unadulterated best." It seems that an informal canvass, desisned to ascertain "the most popular author," was recently taken among the young women of the English colonies. Rider Haggard won. The Herald appears to feel that this might not appear wholly to support the "madulterated best", contention. It its "unadulterated best" contention. It admits that Mr. Haggard's victory "might at first seem not entirely satisfactory." So, indeed, it might. But our contemporary smoothes away that faint doubt by explaining that Haggard is "clear and bracing," and that he is certainly not one of "those modern writers who ply the muck-rake of the soul in fiction." In the same canvass, Miss Marie Corelli took a very back seat, indeed. And this, too, is fortunate, though the Herald does not say so; for an immensely serious gentleman, in the Westminster Review, has recently exposed the hitherto revered Marie as the propagator of tomes which are "insidious and harmful to public morality," and which are admirably calculated to "train up a nation of crimi-nals and weaklings." So the less Marie our schoolsirls read, the better, say we. As to fiction, what is the "unadulter-

ated best," anyway? Not long ago we all read of the young woman who was observed wandering about and smelling the books in a public library. Questlened by the librarian, she explained that she invariably "took out" books that smelt of tobacco, because that meant that men read them, and the books read by men were always the best. Probably her conception of "the best" was wholly different from that of the young colonials but there is no good way of proving that it was not quite as correct. Personally we should rather have our reading mat ter selected by the young woman of the anecdote than by the girls who voted that Mr. Haggard was perfectly lovely. And in any case, where the point of view is so various, and where the standard as to tempt to determine "the best" must be somewhat inconclusive pursuit, Schoelgirls, certainly do not determine

it, any more than schoolboys, lawyers. girls of to-day, in fact, can scarcely be said to represent a distinctive reading class at all. Thirty years ago it was quite different. Then they read "The Wide, Wide World," didn't they? And Maria Edgeworth? And Mrs. Whitney, and Louisa Alcott, and Augusta Evans? But we have an idea that they don't do it any more, worth mentioning. If we ould look over their shoulders some evening, as they settled to an hour's reading before bedtime, probably we should find the majority of their hands filled with 'The Fighting Chance," or with one of the oddly admired works of Mr. George Barr McCutcheon. So far from their preferences establishing an infallible index to what is best in fiction, they merely read, in point of fact, the books they see their elders reading, in so far as their own more imperfect taste makes that policy agreeable to them.

Louisiana's Tax Commission.

Governor Blanchard, of Texas, has appointed the commission of fifteen provided for by act No. 191 of the last session, to and to report to the next Legislatu e

this subject, with such legislation as will put the Louisiana fise on a better basis. This commission, says the New Orleans

Times-Democrat, consists of fifteen mem whom seven are from New Orleans and eight from the parishes, and includes a number of gentlemen well versed in political economy and State finances, Their work will be purely voluntary and in the interest of the public welfare, as there are no salaries attached or othe

Contrary to predictions, the Governo has had little difficulty in finding men to accept the appointments, notwithstanding that they will receive no pay,

"The commission in itself is powerless; t can do nothing; its work is limited to investigation and recommendations-but recommendations coming from a body of men of influence," adds our contemporary, "If supported by a report that shows th wisdom of any changes they may suggest and their adaptability to Louisian will command the respect and consideration of the General Assembly and, it may oc predicted with reasonable cartainty will be adopted."

The Times-Dispatch has often urged the mission of this character with a view to there will be less need for it if all the judges in the State will do as Judge Hutton has done and require the grand jury to investigate the tax-payers from time to

tall. The top floor ought to be pretty fair offices for acronauts.

Dick Croker is coming back to New (ork. That is by all odds the right city or Dick Croker to come back to.

None of New (Noiner's Good Work. During the year just of 240 settlers have moved in the proved in the control of the contro

The touch of near-spring reminds us o opine that the street-car hog is fre-quently a man with a pig-iron will.

An English girl sixteen years old has just published a historical movel. It is said to be just that kind of a book, The tariff revision issue appears to be about as dead as a Pulajane. And that is

some , mortality. Have you managed yet to give away the conjugat cigars?

Borrowed Jingles

Putting the Navy Into Literature.

James B. Connolly, the author, has enlisted in the navy, by order of the President, to put the bluelacket into rose and song. Why not do the job in thoroughly by ordering the rest of he writing brothen to callet, so that ife aboard a warship may be about as ollows:

follows:

Avast! Belay! We're on our way
Across the doep blue sea!
The hold is full o' writin' pads
For yarns as is to be.
Ham Mable's swabbin' down the bilge,
Jack London's heavin' coal,
Bliss Carman's haulin' hawsers an'
communin' with his soul,
Wille U. Sinclair is slushin' of the
riggin' as we roil
Across the reelin', rockin,' rompin'
ocean.

Abaft the beam the searchlights gleam,
An' cast their ghastly light
On Howells, Bok and Lorimer
An' William Allen White
Assistin' in the galley, or conversin'
with the goat;
There ain't no prose nor poetry aboard
that won't be wrote
Off watch by all this galaxy o' talent
as we float
Across the rumblin', tumblin', grumbIn' ocean.
—James J. Montague, in New York
American.

POINTS FROM PARAGRAPHERS.

U PON the principle that the flea is valuable to the dog because it keeps him from broading over the fact that he is a dog, the ship subsidy hill discussion is used to divert the mind of the tariff ridden,—Louisville Courier Journal.

Although the salary of the Vice-President has been increased by not of Congress, Mr. Fairbanks has no desire to take another term at better pay. He has other plans.—Kansas City Journal. . . .

No man riding on the water wagon has even been arrested for violating the speed limit—Charleston News and Courier.

After listening to Senator Culberson's speech on the Brownsville affair, the Senate adjourned from Thursday to Monday. But it may have intended to, anyhow,—Washington Post.

A New York shoplifter said she merely wanted to write up her experiences, so the judge gave her elx months for the opening sentence.—Washington Herald.

Dr. Newell Dwight Hills says we need more posts. He'd say the opposite if he were an editor.—Atlanta Georgian,

MERELY JOKING.

Teacher's Mistake.

Teacher (severely)—What are you laughing at Willie? Small Willie—Please, ma'am, I wasn't laugh-lug. My face slipped,—Chicago News

Yandeville Femnis—Hasn't that literary duck got that sketch done for us yet?

Yaudeville Male—Yep, but it won't do. He had the nerve to call it a refined comedy set, an' there was only three chances in the whole plece fur you t'knock me down. What'd yer thing of that?—Puck.

A Frudent Pregaution, manual

Why did they insist on fumigating that poor old bookworm's manuscript?!. "I suppose they were afraid it might contain some germs of thought."—Baltimore American.

And Needed \$1 for Herself.

"How much is your income a week, Sam?"
"Why, 44, sah."
'Only 44, Sam?"
"Yes, sah! yer see my wife only makes %
i week, sah!"—Yonkers Statesman,

Remove the Cause, As it Were,
Wife—I hope, doctor, that you may be able
to do something for Heary. Physician—What
is the nature of his complaint? Wife—He is
forever worrying about meney. Physician
(krimiy)—I think I can relieve him of that.—
Lippincott's Magazine.

Gunning Etiquette.

"I say, I've been asked to go shooting next week. What ought I to give the keeper?" 'Oh, well, if depends where you hit him, you know."—The Tatler.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Proper care of the feeth is now taught in London schools.

The average horsepower of New York City automobiles is thirty-five.
The present population of Lyons, the third city of France, is about half a million.

The projected 500-mile canal in Florida would convert 6,500,000 neres of swamp into fertile land. Notwithstanding the public buildings owned

y New York City, it pays in rents \$332,000 an-Police of the city of New York arrest each

day an average of forty-eight men, who say that they have no occupation.

The nexro Baptist are taking steps to found a national university. A promise of \$25,000 toward starting it is sanounced.

Nineteen pantomines and four children's lays, such as "Peter Pan" and "Alice in conderland," were London's theatrical bill of tre for Christmas.

A clock once owned by John Wesley and pre-ented by him to the John Street Methodist hurch, in New York City, is still doing good ervice in the church, at 44 John Street.

There are about 4,000 lepers in Colombia, or us to every 1,000 inhabitants. Most of them to now isolated. Cases are rarely found mong the classes living with hygicale care. ome of the blocks in the tenement districts the lower East Sido of New York City, are crowded that if the beds of the occupants re placed on the ground they would entirely

contractors who are boring a tunnel gh Looksuit Mountain for the Southern ay, r.port that 3,50 feet have been com-l during the fillricen months and afteen of operations.

In the national archives of France is an an ient secret coffer which, for some reason or ther, has never been opened since it was con-ceated from its original owner, although the very is with it.

COMMENT OF VIRGINIA EDITORS.

To see that Suffolk is growing and develop-ing one has only to turn his eyes here and there. In every direction signs of progress are munifest.—The Herald.

Christmas in Gordonsville.

During the year just closed, something over 2,400 settlers have moved into this State. These persons have come largely from the North and West, and their locating in Virginia was due largely to the efforts of Commissioner of Agel-culture. G. W. Kohner, "Edinburg Sentinel."

Franklin's Complaint.

The persons of Franklin company there is no complaint.

The people of Franklin county living on the line of the Franklin branch of the South-ern Railway are compelled to travel in one small coach if they partofile the railroad. The laws of Virginia say that white people and black people shall be given asparate coaches or separate apertment, but this great railway onces people shall be given separate coaches or separate aperments, but this great railway system, the Southern, is greater than the State of Virginia, and does not conform to the laws.—Franklin Chronicle.

CURSE OF GLASGOW IS MUNICIPAL SOCIALISM

Twenty-One Year Franchise Law Stopped Progress of Scotch City.

Socialistic Experiments Have Brought Fearful Taxes Upon Glasgow and Left It Far Behind in the Race-One of the Most Backward of All Municipalities and on Verge of Graft Scaminis.

city in the world," and I am sick of it. As an awful example of municipal socialism run mad. Glasgow stands without

a peer.

During my two weeks' stay here I have seen more drunkenness in the streets, more evidences of pinching, death-dealing poverty in the congested slum districts, more deformed, bandy-legged children among the families of the working classes, and more instrinces of penny-wise-pound-feelish municipal policy than in any other city in Europe or America.

Resentiated articles in some of our

or America.

Rose-thited articles in some of our American magazines had led me to expect a city that had solved some of the social and economic problems of municipal government that are vexing us at home. I have found a city that has failed to comprehend even the radimentary principles of self-government, a muary principles of self-government, a min-nicirality that is as primitive in many of its methods as was Los Angeles before

or its methods as was Los Angeles before the "gringo" came.

I have found a city where the street cars have no fenders, where municipal telephone pay stations are located in men's water-closets, where policemen trundle drunks away to the station in wheel-barrows, where women and children are starving in one-room tenements by renesson of discriminating street car fares, and where the tax-rate is double that of Los Angeles.

I had prepared

Los Angoles,
I had prepared myself to believe that
the proverbial Scotch honesty and Scotch
thrift had combined to produce a city
in which there would be no politics and
no graft. And the day I arrived in Glasgow a councilor on the floor of the City
Council Chamber, demanded the resignation of Lord Provost Chisholm for malcing
a profit out of coke sold by the gas department. The evidence is apparently
conclusive. The Lord Provost is senior
partner of a baking firm that secures
fis fuel from the city at a very favorable
price—to the baking firm.

this used from the city at a very payorable price—to the baking firm.

This is but one of a number of sensational accusations made in the Council Chamber on the eventful Thursday after-

Chamber on the eventful Thursday afternoon of my arrival here.

Angered by a resolution of censure
passed by the Council a weak before
during his absence, Councilor Gibson, submitted a typewritten list of charges
against the management of certain of
the municipal departments, demanding under the rules an investigation of each of
them.

For half an hour those in the Council Chamber secured a brief panoramic view of the stage setting behind the scenes in municipal socialism.

NEWSPAPERS MUZZLED.

Then came it meles on the floor in the midst of the session, during which a half dozen councilors advanced on dibson, tore the typewritten list, from, hig, hands and threw it into the fire. The rules of the Council forbad, the preferment of verbal charges even by a member of the Council, and the Scotch libel law is so severe that not a newspaper in Scotland dared to publish the charges which were not read.

Apparently this is the Scotch method of

Apparently this is the Scotch method of

Apparently this is the Scotch method of stiffling an investigation. The scene is one that would not-could not-occur in any but a Scotch city.

Councilor Gibson sought among other things for an official report explaining, why the Giasgow gas into electrical departments are paying fifty per cent more for coal from the Giasgow coal fields than the same coal is selling for 1000 wide. the same coal is selling for 1,000 miles

the same coal is selling for 1,000 miles from Glasgow.

It was one of the rare occasions when a strong-willed man had torn aside the curtain of Scotch hypoerisy and revealed a Socialist-iabor union municipal government in its true light.

Conservative business men here have Conservative business men here have assured me that Glasgow is treading close on the heels of a series of municipal scandals, nearly all of them connected with one or another of the city's municipal trading sciemes.

This question of the purchase of coal involves more than \$1.09,000 a year, but it is only one of a number of hitherto undiscussed details of Glasgow's municipal trading administration.

trading administration

explanation for Glasgow's high tax rate. The taxes this year on business property for 'the municipality alone are eight shillings two and one-half pence on the pound, thirty per higher than those of the neighboring city of Edinburg, where the municipality does not reach so far into the realms of pri-

vate enterprise. would amount to a tax of \$3.20 on each \$100 of capital value of the property, as-

suming that the property rents on an an eight per cent. gross hasis.

This 33.20 rate is for municipal purposes only. There are additional taxes for the State and imperial government that amount to about the same as our State and county ter rate. amount to about th and county tax rate,

When one stops to consider that Glas-When one stops to consider that Glas-gow gives its citizens nothing free that is not received by the citizens of Los Angeles, and that the city's scale of anges is from one-third to two-thirds lower than that of American cities, then one begins to have a fair realization of what municipal socialism has done for Glassow

For the tax rate of this great Scotch For the tay rate of this great Scotch metropolis has not always been as high as at present; there was a time when the city was content to regulate; when private enterprise developed the gas, electric and tramway industries. And the rate at that time was from one-third to one-half lower than at present.

TWENTY-ONE YEAR LAW. when it passed a law thirty years ago. Himiting the life of all franchises to twen-

startled in making my investigato discover that this twenty-one choise was at the base of municipal

Los Angeles declined to build or operate lines under such terms, so the tramway and electrical interests all over Great Britain declined to take part in the deent of these industries under what rmed unfair legislation, objections raised were they ones there brought home to us in

when the beautiful the last two years. Under the terms of this law a municipality has the option at the end of the twenty-one years of taking over a line of railway, a gas or an electric plant and operating it or regranting the franchise.

The companies said that it was too much like the game of "heads I wintalls you lose." If a new line proved a paying investment, the city would claim

BY S. FRED HOGUE.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, September 26.

I have visited Prederick Howe's "best city would leave it on the hands of the railway company. This was all very company. fine for the city; but the railways and electric companies declined to build new

clectric companies declined to build new lines or to improve and develop the old ones under such conditions.

It was during the twenty years following the passage of this law that the electrical industry lagged in Great Britain and that millions of British capital went across the ocean to develop electrical enterprises in America.

Private companies were not willing to electrize horse-car lines for the benefit of the municipalities, nor were they willing to make any marked improvements in the service.

Taking advantage of these facts, the Socialists followed their campaign by

in the service.

Taking advanture of these facts, the Socialists followed their campaign by advocating municipal control. It was the matural outgrowth of the twenty-one-year law which they had lobbled through Parliament. The evil effects of this twenty-one-year franchise law became so apparent, however, that even the combination of Socialists and labor uniformists could not keep it longer on the statute books. Parliament rose in its might and repealed the obnoxious law. But during those twenty years scores of railway lines and electric plants were folsted on the British municipalities. Glasgow received hers along with the rest.

Glasgow has proved to the satisfaction of its thinkins citizens that a municipality cannot conduct a street railway line or supply a gas or electricity plant as cheaply as can a private company. It has found that it is impossible to secure councilors who will excelse the same economy in transacting the city's business that they apply to their own. And it has demonstrated conclusively that a city cannot go into the market and buy material at as favorable prices as can a private corporation.

Two months ago Glasgow gave up its telephones at a loss to the rate-payers. By unloading on the British government, it

phones at a loss to the rate-payers. By unloading on the British government, it transferred a portion of this loss; but it is generally conceded that Glasgow's experiments in municipal telephones cost

experiments in municipal telephones cost the rate-payers \$400,000.

From private sources I have learned that an offer is soon to be made by at private corporation to supply electricity to Glazgow consumers in bulk. It will be chiefly for manufacturing enterprises. The price at which this electricity is to be offered is about 10 per cent, less than the minimum price at which the city is supplying the product.

It will be 15 per cent, less than the maximum price now charged by the city. On this issue will come the real test of

unicipal trading. The municipal Sci cialists have had warning that the offer In equing, and they are preparing to fight it in Parliament; for it is from Parliament that the private corporation must secure its franchise. This will be an at-tack at the monopolistic policy of the

tack at the monopolistic policy of the city corporation.

None of the municipal trading cities will brook competition with private enterprise. They admit that the city cannot compares successfully with private companies, but they claim for the municipalities that the workmen receive better wages and that the service, is on the whole more satisfactory. The theory that the product can be served cheaper by the municipality was exploded severify engage.

Two years ago the twenty-eight Two years ago the twenty-eight beroughs of the corporation of London defeated an attempt of a private corporation to secure a franchise there to deliver electricity in bulk at a rate considerably lower than that charged by the municipalities. But the fight was not a popular one, and the Socialists do not relish the one that is forthcoming from Glasgow.

HOW TO FOLLOW GLASGOW. at have compiled a list of the thangs they do differently in Glasgow for the benefit of some of our people that they may know the reforms that are necessary to place Los Angeles on a Glasgow footing.

Los Angeles must:

Remove the fenders from our street

Take off the dollar limit and permit

sweet will. Discharge our Police Court, justices and

Discharge our Police Court, justices and have our Councilmen take turns at serving as indees in the Police Courts.
Forbid the street railway companies to issue transfers to passengers.
Dispose of our patrol wagons and require policemen to trundle drunks and others through the streets to the city prison in wheelbarrows.

Remove the weapons from the police and educe their salaries to \$7.50 m week. Repeal the section of our charter that imits our municipal bonded indebtedlimits our municipal bonded indebted-ness to \$5.000,000, exclusive of water, also the section requiring that all bond issues shall be ratified by the people at a spe-cial election, and permit the Council to regulate all these things,

regulate all these things.

Abolish our entire civil service scheme and permit the heads of departments to employ and discharge men at will.

Compel the street railway companies to remove the air brakes from the cars and to replace them with the old lever head-levels.

Forbid motormen to stop cars at street crossings, but require them to stop in-stead at certain marked stations in the centre of blocks, on an average of two nd a half blocks apart.

Decline to grant franchises to companies

ceking to supply gas or electricity

less than the existing price.

Set aside a sum of \$250,000 a year to pay for the entertainment, by the Council of distinguished visitors and for junketing trips to other cities and countries to get pointers on the proper conduct of municipal trading enterprises.

Abolish our pelice commission and place the issue of all saloon licenses under the direction of a Council committee.

Repeal the law requiring the city to redeem one-fortieth of its honds each year and permit the Council to invest the interest and sinking fund in other enterprises.

Maintain our present wall is a very constant of the council to invest the interest and sinking fund in other enterprises.

"GAINED ten pounds in weight in cleven days." That's the proud report of a West Virginia man. He did it on one bottle of Scott's Emulsion.

The action of Scott's Emulsion on thin people is marvelous. It contains just the food elements they need-pureat cod liver oil and hypophosphites so scientifically prepared that they can be most readily assimilated and converted into fat, bone and muscle.

ALL DRUGGISTS; 80c. AND \$1.00.

Poems You Ought to Know.

Whatever your occupation may be, and however crowded your hours with affairs, do not fall to secure at least a few minutes every day for refreshment of your inner life with a bit of poetry.—Prof. Charles Eliot

No. 1045.

The Homestead

By GILDER.

Other selections from this author, his portrait, autograph and biographical sketch have already been printed in this series.

Here stays the house, here stay the self-same places,
Here the white lilacs and the buttonwoods;
Here are the pine groves, there the river floods,
And there the threading brook that interlaces
Green meadow-bank with meadow-bank the same. The melancholy nightly chorus came

Long, long ago from the same pool, and yonder Stark poplars lift in the same twilight air Their ancient shadows; nearer still, and fonder,
The blackheart cherry tree's gaunt branches bare Rasp on the same old window where I ponder.

And we, the only living, only pass: We come and go, whither and whence we know not From birth to bound the same house keeps, alas!

Net lives as gently as the old; there show not Among the haunts that each had thought his own The looks that partings bring to human faces. The blackheart there, that heard my earliest moan,

And yet shall hear my last, like all these places
I love so well, unloving lives from child
To child; from morning joy to evening sorrow— Untouched by foy, by anguish undefiled;
All one the generations gone, and new;
All one dark yesterday, and bright to-morrow;
To the old tree's insensate sympathy
All one the morning and the evening dew—

My far, forgotten ancestor and I.

This series began in The Times-Dispatch Sunday, Oct. 11, 1866. One is published each day.

duplicate the fares charged by the city; but again the municipality will brook no rival. The city could not escape competition in its inunicipal telephones, and it was never able to meet successfully the rates made by private enterprises.

Glasgow's municipal indebtedness has increased even more rapidly than its tax rate. In 1891 the city's indebtedness was \$25,000,000, and its assessable value \$15,000,000. Last year the assessable rental had increased to \$25,000,000 and the mimicipal debt to \$70,000,000. Glasgow is now bonded for four times the amount of indebtedness, which Los Angeles under the State law is permitted to assume.

ALGIE STOKES WILL HANG FOR MURDER

Man Who Killed Another in the Streets of Blackstone Convicted.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] CREWE, VA., January 6.-Circuit Court convened here on Thursday, and on account of the sudden illness of Judge Walter A. Watson, Judge Mullen, of Pe-

tersburg, was wired for and reached

Nottowny at 3 o'clock, The case of the Commonwealth against Algie Stokes, charged with murder, was begun yesterday, and was vigorously fought on both sides. It was given to the jury at about 6 o'clock and in about twenty minutes they returned a verdic finding Stokes guilty of murder in the

inding Stokes guilty of murder in the first degree.
Stokes stabbed Nelson Price to death on August 18th last year on the street at Blackstone, seemingly without any sort of provocation, and the verdict of the jury meets with public approval.
Stokes was defended by Mr. W. M. Gravatt, of Blackstone, and prosecuted by Henry E, Lee, Commonwealth's Attorney. The accused was sentenced yes-

torney. The accused was sententially torney. The accused was sententially to be executed on the 5th of March.

Among the lawyers present from a distance at this term of court were:
Messrs, George Mason and Richard H.
Mann, of Petersburg, and Mr. G. S.
Wing, of Green Bay, and Mr. W. J.

Wing, of Green Bragg, of Lunenburg. Bragg, of Lunenburg, worning until the 11th instant.

portant civil cases will be tried. CHARMING RECEPTION.

Delightful Social Affair at Fork Union in Honor of Miss Snead.

redeen one-fortieth of its bonds each year and permit the Council to invest the interest and sinking fund in other enterprises.

Maintain our present ward lines but permit a resident of, say the Sixth Ward, to represent the Third Ward in the Council.

Amend our laws so that councilmen can appoint one of their own number to lucrative positions under the city. Secure the passage of an ordinance requiring that:

"All contractors be compelled to sign a declaration that they pay the labor union rates of wages and observe the hours of labor and conditions recognized by the trade unions in the place of places where the contract is exequited.

"All Glasgow's municipal trading enterplies are monopolies. Private companies now stand ready to compete with the city in the manufacture and saic of gas, but the city will not permit them to secure a franchise. Private companies are ready to compete with the city in street car service, to build new lines and to send the first private companies are ready to compete with the city in street car service, to build new lines and to send the first private companies are ready to compete with the city in street car service, to build new lines and to lines the city of the city of the city of the city in street car service, to build new lines and to lines the city in street car service, to build new lines and to lines the city in the city in street car service, to build new lines and to lines the city in the city in street car service, to build new lines and to lines the city to line the city in the city of the city of the city in the city of the city of the city of the city of the city in the city of the city of

COLONEL MILLS IS INVESTIGATING

Declines to Give Out Statement Regarding Third Class Breach of Discipline.

NOT ALL OF CLASS GUILTY

Those Implicated Caught by Absence from Rooms During Inspection Hour,

LEXINGTON, VA., January 6.-The members of the third class at the Virginia Military Inst engaged in the pyrotechnic display episode were subjected this afternoon to investi-gation by the commandant, Colonel Mills. Nothing will be given for publication as to the result of the investigation. It is supposed that General Shipp, the su-

perintendent, will take official action to-

and just on the heels of the Christmas hol-The question involved, however, is one The investigation may de elop the fact that only a fraction of the class, and not the class as a whole, par-dicipated in the episode. While most of dicipated in the episode. While most of the third class men were in the academic building during the progress of the cele-

classmen was begun while the occupants were setting off fireworks.

of them were not participants. Several members of the class were on guard

duty at the time and some others were in the hospital. There was no trouble in securing the names of the participants, as inspection of the rooms of the third

REPRESENT LEE CAMP. Major Anderson and Mr. White

Will Go to Lexington. Will Uo to Lexington.

Major William A. Anderson, AttorneyGeneral of Virginia, and LieutenantCommander Peter J. White, of Lex
R. B. has been appointed to represent
R. E. Camp. No. 1. C. Vat the
Celebration of the centennial of the birth
on January 18th. Lee, at Lexington, Va.,
The Celebration at the lexit has

on January 19th.

The celebration at the last home and burial place of the great chieftain, will be a peculiarly interesting one.

Brains Repaired

"There's a Reason."

Grape Nuts